

SIX ARMY POLO TEAMS STRIVING FOR HONORS

Tournament in Washington to Select Players for National Contests.

FIRST MEET OF THE KIND

Play by Officers Encouraged as Likely to Improve Cavalry Service.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The United States Army has taken up polo in earnest. The first organized tournament between polo teams made up of army officers is now in progress in this city, and marks the entrance of the military service into competition with the sportsmen's clubs which are the principal supporters of the game in the United States.

Six teams are entered in the tournament, the object of which is to select the five best players to compose a team to enter the annual tournament of the National Polo Association to be held at Narragansett Pier, R. I., under the direction of the Point Judith Polo Club. This tournament is to last from July 20 to August 22, and the entries will include teams from practically every recognized polo club in this country, besides a number of foreign teams. The army has never been officially represented in the tournaments of the national association, and men in the service who have long been interested in the sport predict that this year will mark an epoch in polo in the army.

The army polo tournament here had a brilliant setting when the first match was played last Wednesday. Secretary of War Stimson attended the contest, which was played between teams from West Point and the Eleventh Cavalry. Other spectators were Major-General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.; Major-General Carter, U. S. A.; and Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired. President Taft witnessed one of the matches later in the week. Practically all the army officers in the city, many members of the Diplomatic Corps and other persons interested in horsemanship, including Washington young women who have taken up riding, have been seen in the gallery watching the contests.

The matches are being played in Potomac Park, for the development of which Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, is largely responsible. The broad stretches of flat south of the White House and Washington Monument, extending to the banks of the Potomac River, have been reclaimed and transformed into a beautiful park. The drive along the river through this park has become known as the Speedway, and is the favorite resort for society in motors, carriages and on horseback in the late afternoon.

The field itself is perfectly suited for polo, being an absolutely level area on the river bank. This setting has made the matches take on a picturesque aspect which has proved one of the attractive features of the tournament. Matches are to be played daily, Sunday excepted, and weather permitting, until Friday, July 19. The teams contesting are from the United States Military Academy at West Point, from Fort Meyer, Va., which is just across the Potomac from Washington; the Sixth Field Artillery, the Fifth Field Artillery and the Eleventh Cavalry. A sixth team is made up from officers stationed in Washington. The makeup of these teams is as follows:

Eleventh Cavalry—Capt. G. T. Langhorne, Lieut. E. Swift, Jr., Lieut. C. P. Chandler, Lieut. R. H. Kimball (captain), Lieut. C. P. Mills.
Fifth Field Artillery—Capt. H. F. Browne (captain), Capt. Marlborough Churchill, Lieut. F. W. Honeycutt, Lieut. R. M. Penell, Lieut. J. A. Crane.
Sixth Field Artillery—Lieut. C. Parker, Lieut. R. E. D. Hoyle (captain), Lieut. A. L. P. Sands, Lieut. J. W. Rumbough, Lieut. L. A. Beale.
West Point—Lieut. W. H. Dods, Lieut. G. R. Allen (captain), Lieut. H. D. Higgs, Lieut. E. M. Zell, Capt. Thomas W. Darrah.
Fort Meyer—Capt. J. R. Lindsey (captain), Lieut. J. W. Downer, Lieut. V. S. Foster, Lieut. A. D. Surlis, Lieut. S. M. Rumbough.
Washington—Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, Lieut. Ralph Dickinson, Major William Lassiter, Capt. F. B. Hennessy, Major

Henry T. Allen (captain), Lieut. Gordon Johnston.

Col. Charles G. Treat is referee for the matches and is assisted by Alexander Brown of Philadelphia and Lieut.-Col. John E. McMahon.

As this is the first time army teams from the various regiments and posts have ever come together in polo matches, there is at present no basis of comparison between the teams. Consequently it is intended that instead of selecting one of the six teams to represent the army in the national tournament the five best players shall be picked for this purpose.

Each player will be picked because of merit in playing a particular position, so that when the selection is complete it will have all the elements of a team and

matches, open to teams of four whose aggregate handicaps do not exceed nine, twelve and sixteen goals respectively. It was at first thought that the army team might enter for the junior championships, but the more experienced officers frowned upon this ambition of the younger players.

The army authorities are giving to the development of polo in the military service all the encouragement possible. Yet this encouragement is extremely limited because of the lack of funds to provide horses, equipment and even grounds. Army officers have not the time and the money that are at the command of the wealthy young men who are the principal devotees of polo in the United States. They must, under

of the Third Field Artillery and Major Henry T. Allen of the cavalry arm, now on duty with the General Staff in Washington. To their efforts is attributed the rise of polo in the army and its present development. Whenever they have been stationed in the course of their duty both have instituted polo.

Col. Treat is known as the father of polo in the army. When he was commandant of cadets at West Point he introduced the game at the Military Academy. Later, when stationed in the Philippines, he gave the game its vanguard there. The present Governor of the Philippines, W. Cameron Forbes, has been a great patron of polo. He is a man of wealth and has given generously to the support of the game at Manila.

In organizing polo teams in the army and urging the younger officers to take an interest in the game, in Washington he has continued his activities in the interests of horsemanship, though not limiting them to polo. This spring he was one of the moving spirits in the first army polo meet to be held in Washington. This proved an enjoyable novelty and was enthusiastically accepted by all the horsemen and horsewomen among Washington society folk, as well as by army officers stationed in and about Washington.

Incidentally Major Allen proved his own horsemanship by winning the steeplechase, riding over a nine mile course across country. Secretary of War Stimson rode most of the way with

of sustaining interest in horsemanship and the breeding of horses. Likewise it tends to keep the officers participating in the game in the best physical condition, requiring them to take the proper care of themselves so as to be always fit.

The army is much concerned these days over what it regards as the tendency toward a decline in horsemanship and horse breeding in this country. The decline of racing is regarded by the army as a great setback to good horse breeding in the United States. Consequently the army is having difficulty in obtaining enough horses suitable for the cavalry regiments. It has begun to breed cavalry horses on its own stock farm in a small way, but progress in this direc-



The Game Between the Eleventh Cavalry and West Point Teams.



Col. G. G. Treat, Who Will Umpire All of the Games in the Army Polo Tournament.



Sec. of War Stimson and Brig. Gen. Crozier at the Polo Tournament.



Maj. Henry T. Allen, U.S. Cavalry Who Has Done Much to Promote Polo in the U.S. Army.

PHOTO COURTESY BY G. V. BUCK.



The Eleventh Cavalry Team.

PHOTO COURTESY BY G. V. BUCK.

the officers chosen will take on the composite team the positions which they are accustomed to fill. For this reason all the teams are playing without handicaps.

That the four best players and a fifth as substitute do not necessarily constitute the best team is recognized by the officers in charge of the army tournament, but it is believed the scheme adopted is the best under the circumstances. Since there has previously been no means of trying out the polo teams of the various mounted regiments it was decided that to select five players from among the competing teams was the only practicable method of insuring the best representation of the army in the national tournament.

As soon as the five have been selected they will begin practice together on the Potomac Park field. The polo team of the City Troop of Philadelphia, one of the oldest military organizations in the country, and made up of wealthy young men, is coming to Washington on July 16 to play with the selected group of army players. This team is recognized as one of the best in the country. The contests with the City Troop players are expected to give the army team the stiffest kind of practice and to mold the officers into a finished team capable of efficient work.

The army team will limit itself to three contests at the national tournament at Point Judith. Unless the present tournament develops skill of a quality far superior to what is expected, the army officers will compete only for the overtime cups, the Army and Navy cups and the Atlantic cups. All are handicaps

present conditions, purchase their own ponies and equipment and pay all their expenses.

The officers taking part in the present tournament and those who will go to Point Judith are obliged to pay out of their own pockets all expenses thus incurred. The pay of the army officer, especially that of the junior officer, from whose ranks the polo teams must necessarily be recruited, does not permit of large investments in the sport of polo, which is undeniably a rich man's game.

Yet the War Department is doing all it can and at least endeavors to make up in moral support what it cannot provide in more substantial form. In speaking of the development of polo in the United States Army Major-General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, who still takes a rough cross-country ride whenever opportunity offers, said to THE SUN correspondent:

"The game of polo in India, Persia and Japan is of great antiquity. The British authorities were not slow in appreciating the value of the Indian game for developing officers in the habit of quick thought and action and in perfecting them in horsemanship.

"In addition to these special characteristics indispensable to high grade mounted service, the strategy of the game is not less than that required in successful football and baseball. It is therefore clear that the game is of valuable training for officers of all branches of the service.

"For such reasons various foreign countries have encouraged polo in many ways. Its introduction into our service is of comparatively recent date, but its influence for good is noted in all the posts where it has found a permanent lodging. The conditions as to the physical status of both men and ponies that participate in this game must be carefully and skilfully developed. Therein are new elements which prove of direct value to the service in its purely military work—the conditioning of both men and animals.

"The expenses of their participation in this most beneficial outdoor sport are proving heavy drains upon the private purses of many of our officers. It would be a most excellent thing if means could be provided whereby some allowance would be made by the Government for the playing of polo more generally throughout the military service."

The development of polo in the United States army has been slow. For years the sport seemed to have no friends in the military service, but more recently the aspect of things has changed rapidly. Now army officers are taking up polo with an eagerness and enthusiasm limited only by the restrictions of their time and money.

There are two men in the army whose names will always be associated with polo in the military service, and officers here. They are Col. Charles G. Treat

Through his efforts and donations the officers at Manila now have a clubhouse and fine grounds. Col. Treat, in writing of polo in the army recently, declared that none had done more for the development of polo in the military service than Col. Forbes.

Col. Treat is the army delegate to the National Polo Association. In the tournament now in progress here he is serving as referee, having been the unanimous choice of all the officers participating. Col. Treat came all the way from Houston, Tex., to accept this office and give all the support he could to the effort of the army players to gain a fair place in the national polo contests.

Major Allen has been equally ardent

the contestants in this event, though not himself and entrant, Major Allen has found his daughters to ride almost as well as himself. One of them, Miss Jeanette, plays polo, and has often responded to her father's call to make up the fourth member of a team when not enough other players were present.

The liberal encouragement given to polo in the army by such men as Secretary Stimson and Gen. Wood and Col. Treat and Major Allen is not solely for the development of polo for its own sake. It was regarded rather as a means to an end. They consider that it develops the highest type of horsemanship among the officers of the mounted services, and serves as an admirable means

tion is slow because of the limited funds available. Every effort is being made to stimulate private breeders to raise horses suitable for the cavalry.

Consequently the military authorities are giving all possible encouragement to every movement which tends to stimulate interest in horses, not only within the army itself but among the general public. For these reasons polo is looked upon with great favor and also with large hopes as one of the means by which the interests of the army may be advanced.

Hopi's "Hostile Village."

From the Christian Herald.
There are eight Hopi villages situated on three mesas. Upon the "First Mesa," the most eastern, are three villages so close together that they may almost be considered as constituting a single community. Seven miles west is the "Second Mesa," upon which are also three villages, the most isolated of the Hopi towns. Still further west is the "Third Mesa," upon which are located two villages, Oraibi and Hotevilla. The latter is commonly known as the "hostile village."

It was established seven or eight years ago as the result of a dispute between the snake and eagle clans of Oraibi. Members of the snake clan favored obedience to the command of the White Father at Washington that the children of Oraibi be sent to the government school at Keams Canyon, while members of the eagle clan counseled resistance. The dispute waxed so serious that it resulted in a pitched battle of two days' duration, which was stopped only by the arrival of troops from Fort Wingate. The belligerents were ignominiously carried off as prisoners of war, in their release the disgruntled eagle clan withdrew from Oraibi and established an independent village.

WORKERS' PERILS NO LAW CAN PREVENT

Lead Poisoning a Disease Very Common to Smelters, Painters and Plumbers.

OFTEN A CAUSE OF PALSY

Foreign Laws Prohibiting Use of Ingredients Harmful to Health.

Despite all the precautions and safeguards that are employed to protect workers, they are subject to many dangers and diseases which it is almost impossible to prevent. The following are specific examples of industrial diseases:

Lead poisoning—recognized in its forms of lead colic, lead tremor and lead palsy—is a disease common to all workers dealing with lead. Such occupations comprise the smelting of lead ore in the mines, the manufacture of red and white lead, china, earthenware, glass, and the use of paints, as in carriage making, shipbuilding and house decorating. Plumbers are very liable to its attack.

These definite forms of lead poisoning last often for six months, says the Chicago Tribune, but they are, if any, less serious than the chronic form, where the arsenic system becomes impregnated with the poison. This brings on anemia, diminution of physical and mental force, neurasthenia, the outward and visible signs of which are chronic headaches, loss of eyesight, forms of neuritis and lack of ambition and initiative. Alcohol and tobacco are predisposing causes.

It has been found that oxide of zinc may be substituted for white lead in paint. France was the first country, in 1909, to realize the necessity of enforcing the use of this innocuous substitute. The law then passed states that after 1914 the use of white lead in all paints shall be abandoned. The last two years have seen the passing of similar bills in Italy, Germany and Belgium. Statutes as to the percentage of lead workers who have in the past been victims to the poison are to hand, but space will not permit setting them down. Suffice it that the percentages, without precautionary methods of treatment, are terribly high.

Many of the symptoms of arsenical poisoning are identical with those of lead, but the poison itself is even more insidious than lead, inducing temporary paralysis for months. The arsenic poison is given off in fumes or exists in fine dust, and is always present among workers in arsenic mines or those engaged in preparing arsenic for use in the arts, for the dyeing of wall papers and fabrics and for the curing of furs.

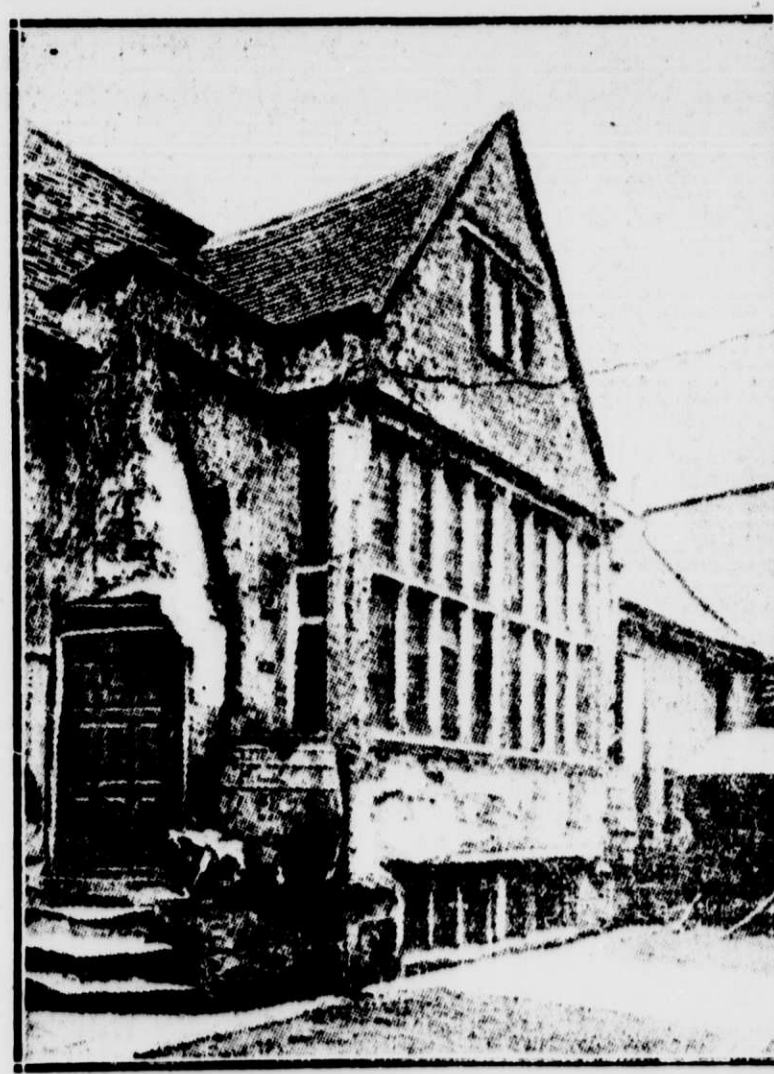
Dr. Allan Stan, who has written on this subject, states that he is personally acquainted with one case of arsenical poisoning, not among the workers, but among the outside public, which was directly traceable to wall paper. In 1899 a widespread epidemic of arsenical poisoning occurred in England, which was traced to the beer manufactured in Salford and Manchester.

This beer was brewed by the aid of "inverted sugar" or glucose, a substance in the preparation of which sulphuric acid is used. This acid was the source of the arsenic, which had been made from arsenical pyrites instead of from iron pyrites. Examination showed that the glucose contained four parts of arsenic to 10,000 parts, and that the beer contained from 0.01 to 0.02 grains of arsenic acid to the gallon.

Hundreds of persons were affected, many being paralyzed for months. The use of glucose in which arsenic can be found should be prevented by law. There is even danger to the wearers of furs, researchers having shown that there are sometimes as many as 150 grains of arsenic to the square yard to be found in such materials.

Mercurial poisoning is rampant among those employed in the manufacture of barometers and thermometers. In the separation of gold and silver from various ores by means of an amalgam in which mercury is used, in the manufacture of barometers and thermometers, mercurial pumps are used to cause a vacuum; in processes of gilding and bronzing and in the silvering of mirrors. Phosphorus poisoning, among the makers of matches has been more often alluded to than the others; it even reduces in a vernacular name of its own phossy jaw. This is a disgusting disease in which the jaw eventually becomes a pulp, immobile mass. Another effect is a fragility of the long bones through which spontaneous fractures may occur from muscular effort only.

OLD REINDEER INN AT BANBURY



The Old Reindeer Inn at Banbury is considered to be one of the most remarkable examples of medieval domestic architecture and craftsmanship in England. It is reported that the woodwork of one of

its apartments, the Globe Room, has been sold to an American collector. A picture of it has been painted by T. L. S. The above illustration shows the exterior of the building.

MAN'S TEN CHIEF FAULTS DETERMINED BY FRENCH WOMEN



French women, or at least 7,000 of them, have determined which are the ten chief faults of men. The decision was reached in a contest conducted by *France*, a periodical for women published in Paris.

The readers of this paper had seventy masculine faults to choose from. The idea of the contest was that each reader should pick out of the list the ten which seemed to her the greatest defects in man, giving them in the order of their relative importance, and should send the result to the paper. To give the feminine voters plenty of time to make up their minds on the subject the polls were kept open more than three months.

Some 7,000 votes were cast. Egotism won by a good majority. The result

was as follows: 1. Egotism, with 2,357 votes; 2. Jealousy, with 1,963 votes; 3. Infidelity, with 1,783 votes; 4. Intemperance, with 1,417 votes; 5. Cowardice, or rather, mean submissiveness, with 1,350 votes; 6. Immorality, with 1,070 votes; 7. Despotism, with 1,057 votes; 8. Bad temper, with 1,051 votes; 9. Conceit, with 1,000 votes; 10. Idleness, with 933 votes.

It does not appear whether this estimate of the relative importance of masculine defects is regarded as presenting a fair picture of the character of the average Frenchman, but it is interesting as indicating the view held by French women of their men folk.